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DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month.....

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Mr. Shaw's Latest Inspiration.

Secretary SHAW, enamored of his bonded zone notion, says "it will take time to develop the thought." It will certainly take thought as well as time on Mr. Shaw's part to reconcile his plea for high protective duties to overcome the advantage of cheap labor in competing countries with his proposal to create a tariffless district, where goods may be manufactured for export to those countries (among others) in spite of their cheap labor.

If Mr. Shaw is a champion of domestic high prices, he is also an ardent and inventive friend of the American exporter. But with native intuition Mr. SHAW realizes that the American exporter cannot compete in the foreign market unless he sells under domestic prices. In many lines of goods that is what he now does with profit, notwithstanding the advantage of cheaper labor enjoyed by his competitors. Mr. Shaw would increase his profits and his opportunities, and burns the midnight oil to devise a plan to keep up prices for the American manufacturer at home and give him the lion's share of the market abroad. A recent vigil primed Mr. SHAW with a new idea, which he unloaded on the New Hampshire Board of Trade at Concord. There was the usual prologue:

" So long as the American manufacturer buys labor in the American market, pays the American scale of wages, and thus enables the American wage earner to be a consumer of American food and clothes, fuel and shelter, let there be accorded to him every possible encouragement in his unequal competition with the cheaper labor of other

The "swelling act of the imperial theme" followed in the happy style characteristic of this unconventional economist. Enter the bonded zone plan for the benefit of the American manufacturer, for whom Mr. SHAW is trying to capture the foreign market:

Suppose instead of a bonded factory we bond a well defined section of land, containing, if you please, several thousand acres. Within this bonded erritory all kinds of factories could be built, and into this zone all kinds of raw material could be entered without the payment of duty. This port should of course contain no dwellings. I would allow free coal and every other element of manufacture, except labor, to be entered free."

No cheap labor, mark you, is to invade this exporters' paradise—only high priced American labor, such as the American manufacturer provides with wages to buy "American food and clothes" at domestic high prices. With free coal as well as free raw materials the American manufacturer, employing high priced domestic labor, is to have a free hand to produce goods for export to countries where there is no high priced labor. Mr. Shaw stipulates that if any of these goods are sold in America the usual protective duties must be clapped on. Millions for the exporter, not a red cent for the domestic consumer-he would only be demoralized by lower prices, and nothing would give Mr. SHAW more pain than the moral ruin of the American consumer.

That long suffering victim of excessive protective duties will want to know. however, why those duties cannot be reduced if the American manufacturer in the Shaw bonded zone could, despite his to South America were manufactured handicap of high priced labor, produce goods that would be the despair of his foreign rivals in price as well as quality.

Is Compromise Possible Between Church and State in France?

It begins to look as if Premier CLE-MENCEAU and his coadjutor, M. BRIAND, who hitherto has shaped the attitude of the present Ministry toward the Catholie Church, had come to the parting of the ways. The Cabinet, at the bidding of its head, is said to have rejected peremptorily the proposal of the French Bishops-a proposal sanctioned by the Popefor such an agreement between the Church and the civil power as would relieve the former from the unwelcome necessity of recourse to private worship. M. BRIAND, on the other hand, holds that the proposal was not an ultimatum-in this view of the matter he is upheld by Cardinal RICHARD-and that consequently it may be made the basis of negotiations between the Government and the episcopate.

It is probable on the face of things that the French Bishops, provided they secured the substance, would not object to such modifications of the form of their proposal as would render it possible to obtain the assent of the Chamber of Deputies thereto. They are not unwilling to apply to the Mayors of the several communes for leases of the church buildings therein, provided the leases given are of reasonable lengtheighteen years is the term suggestedand provided the Bishop of the diocese and the parish priest are recognized as parties to each lease; and provided also the hierarchical authority of the Bishop over the priest, including the power of suspending or replacing him, is acknowledged. That is to say, the Bishops want to avert disintegration by providing that in the eye of the law each Catholic congregation shall be not an isolated unit but an inseparable part of an ecclesiastical organization. The recognition of an indubitable fact is, they say, entirely compatible with the separation of Church and State. If the present Government is not desirous of breaking up Catholi- gladdened of the other end by a revela- whispering to Senator Dick instead of im-

eism in France, why, ask the Bishops and their friends, should it withhold such recognition of the internal constitution of that religious body as is accorded in Prussia, the United Kingdom and the United States?

That is a question which evidently is COMBES, and by M. BRIAND, the most conciliatory member of the present Ministry, in another. M. Combes is avowedly against every kind of compromise and makes no secret of his hope that the Separation act and the supplemental legislation may result eventually in the extirpation of Catholicism from French soil. M. BRIAND, on the other hand, disavowed any such desire by declaring that a merely formal notice, good for twelve months, should assure to French priests the use of church buildings under the law of 1881, and now he has gone further and carried through the Chamber of Deputies a bill erasing the law just named from the statute book. There is no doubt that he would like to negotiate with the French Bishops on the basis of their proposal, conceived as a maximum demand, some abatement of which might be attainable. That is to say, he believes that the adjustment of a modus vivendi is by no means impraoticable, and that a grave mistake in policy would be made by the civil power if it should refuse to make any effort to that end.

The only French politician whom M CLEMENCEAU appears to fear is ex-Premier COMBES, whom he knows to be an implacable enemy of Catholicism. To take the wind out of his opponent's sails he has decided to range himself on the side of the uncompromising Radicals; but in doing so he will probably lose the support of that large body of Republicans, hitherto supporting him, which is inclined to think that the war upon the Church has been carried far enough. Should, therefore, M. BRIAND be driven to resign, it will surprise few onlookers if the fall of the Clemenceau Cabinet follows.

A Boom in Sales to Latin America THE SUN has repeatedly asserted that our trade with Latin America is susceptible of material increase by the very simple process of going after the business in a businesslike way. This notion appears to be sustained fully by the fact that our sales to those countries have increased 90 per cent. within five years, and 50 per cent. within two years. The annual totals of our sales to Latin America stand as follows, the figures being for calendar years:

Our sales to South America alone have

increased from \$42,500,000 in 1901 to \$78,800,000 in 1906. Sales to Mexico have increased from \$36,800,000 in 1901 to \$62,300,000 in 1906. Sales to the five Central American States have increased from \$6,500,000 in 1901 to \$10,700,000 in 1906. Five years ago our Panama business was included in the commerce of Colombia. It is now reported with the trade of its sister States, but it includes so large a quantity of canal material that the figures are of no value as an evidence of trade development. Our exports to Brazil have taken on a new The largest sales of earlier me. were made in 1895, about \$15,000,000. For the next ten years they show steady decline to \$10,700,000 in 1904. Last year lifted them to \$16,547,000, a record mark. Argentina's purchases of about \$6,000,000 in 1896 are increased to \$33,271,000 in 1906. Within a decade Chile's purchases have increased from a little more than \$3,000,000 to \$9,390,000, while the trade of Peru during the same time has jumped from \$1,000,000 to a little more than \$5,000,000.

An important feature of this commerce appears in the fact that a large percentage of it consists of manufactured products. Of such wares Latin America bought from us last year about the same quantity that the United Kingdom did. and about three-quarters as much as did all the countries of continental Europe. About 86 per cent. of our sales wares. The Argentina account shows 98.6 per cent. of manufactures. The Mexican account shows 70 per cent., the Brazilian account 83 per cent., and the Chilean account 85.5 per cent. The average for our total commerce with all

nations was 40 per cent. Can there be any doubt that improved mail service and shipping facilities would result in an even more striking increase? If our present business were doubled we should still have less than half of the trade of Latin America.

Beauty and Ugliness at Washington.

The Senate Committee's bill appropriating \$10,000,000 for the reclamation of the south side of Pennsylvania avenue in Washington is a bill which should be enacted into law without delay or hesitation.

The national capital, which belongs to the whole country and in which all the people take a genuine pride, has not thus far been beautified as the people at large would like and as in their character of taxpayers they have a right to demand.

Washington is undoubtedly a beautiful city in spots. Wealthy persons, attracted from all parts of the country by the official pageantry of the court and by certain climatic virtues which undoubtedly appertain to the locality. have lined such avenues as Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New Hampshire with costly if not always graceful palaces, and thereby contributed greatly to the spectacular effect. The plain people, however, who in steadily multiplying numbers visit the capital year after year, see little that the Government has done for them with their own money to the end of national pride and gratitude. It is a fact, indeed, that the Washington first beheld by the visitor presents as shabby and disreputable a spectacle as can be found in the most abandoned slum of any of our big, vo-

ciferous and dirty towns. Pennsylvania avenue, with a majestic stretch of more than a mile, crowned at one end by the Capitol, perhaps the noblest structure in the world, and

tion of Grecian architecture such as Athens itself would gratefully add to its illustrious monuments-Pennsylvania avenue is undoubtedly the most slovenly and raffish thoroughfare imaginable. It is bordered on the south side, excepting here and there a Government buildanswered in one way by ex-Premier ing of particularly hideous countenance, with barrooms, lodging houses, cheap hotels and huckster shops of more or less acceptable appearance. In the rear of this abominable fringe is a purlieu of which the less said the better. It is the lair of criminals and ruffians, the hiding place of malefactors, and we are told on excellent authority that until this foul and angry blister shall have been removed the splendid park devised by L'ENFANT and approved by GEORGE WASHINGTON will remain a terra incognita as concerns respectable society, and a theatre for cutthroats, highwaymer and assorted felons. From the south windows of the White House President ROOSEVELT can inspect this loathsome jungle. He knows, none better, that Washington can never be a decent or a pretty town while that unutterable blot exists.

Now comes the bill in question, pro posing to erase the stain; proposing in fact to realize the dreams of Washington's most enlightened friends in the generation that has vanished. A quarter of a century or more ago Senator MORRILL of Vermont and Senator In-GALLS of Kansas matured the scheme to which this much belated but most meritorious movement evidently leads up. Should Congress take an hour off from oratory of questionable value and devote it to a really intelligent and patriotic purpose the chances all are that Washington will be converted from a theoretical to an actual inspiration of enthusiasm.

Whose Interests?

Commissioner BINGHAM'S recommendations for police legislation are approved by practically every person with knowledge of the situation they are intended to improve, except the city employees whom they will affect. The purpose of the bills is to empower the Commissioner to select for duty as inspectors and detectives the men he believes to be most competent for such service.

The only ground on which reasonable opposition to these measures can be based is that they may diminish the importance of certain individuals. They would not affect unfavorably any man's pay or pension. They would do no material injury to any of the persons whose duties might be changed under their operation. Opposed to this selfish and trivial consideration is the fact that these bills would make the Commissione the real master of the police.

The enactment of these proposals into law would be in the interest of the city of New York. Their defeat would be a surrender to a handful of pretty thoroughly discredited public servants. On which side will an honest and incorruptible Legislature be enrolled?

Hanks [Continued].

At a moment when the United States has the sorest need of great thinkers and economists, is it to lose HANKS from its HANKS till the cows come home. Labor the "authority" of Congress. In matters oner NEILL, the intrepid settlement worker and sausage purifier of Chicago, may whitewash the Interstate Commerce Commission and disapprove HANKS. In a moment of weakness Mr. ROOSEVELT himself may refer slightingly to the laborious and fruitful investigations of this friend and fellow worker from Boston. No querulous official condemnation of HANKS will turn the heart of the country against him. HANKS is a man to be loved. HANKS looms large among his insect detractors. The country has confidence in HANKS. It wants HANKS to peg away at his researches, He is as good at canals as he is at railroads, and he can figure the cost of the Parama ditch down to a point that will surprise foreigners as well as natives.

Who does not love HANKS-HANKS of Boston, allowed by Pater Patriæ at Washington to cast his luminous and penetrating mind into the very midst and marrow of the railroad problem? To see it was to solve it. With an accuracy, a knowledge of conditions and a rigid logic that surprised even the railroad lords, HANKS after a short course in Washington discovered for Boston and the rest of the world that railroad freight and passenger rates were 10 per cent. too high, and could be reduced without reducing wages or dividends or impairing service. Indeed, we trust HANKS enough to believe that if he had been left alone he would have proved as conclusively that dividends and wages could be put up 10 per cent, by putting down rates to that extent.

HANKS was not left alone. All the pack of Envy yapped and snapped at him. He was punished for being ahead of his time, for being more acute, suggestive and original than any other of the rare talents, the athletic statesmen whom Mr. ROOSEVELT has collected for his own high glory and the good of the

United States. HANKS goes, but he returns. HANKS cannot be spared. HANKS is strenuous. HANKS is healthy. HANKS is a good fellow. HANKS is stimulating. HANKS is rich. HANKS is mighty on the golf field. HANKS is a tall man of his hands. In the brave days of old at Cambridge HANKS tapped an afterward Illustrious Personage on the smeller. HANKS is invaluable. When these clouds are pushed away HANKS will be found shining like the Gilded Dome at night and oracular as the Tutelar Codfish by day.

In the words of the Boston poet: " In spite of churls, in spite of cranks, And fell Detraction's tooth that chanks, In spite of cold official sneers, Our hearts, our hopes, our thoughts, our been

Are all for HANES, are all for HANES!" HANKS can't be reduced, whether railroad rates are or not. Smiling, confident, strongly a-thirst-for information -HANKS will continue to advise, illuminate and inspire. Men like HANKS are appreciated at Washington

Every day is a triumph for Indiana's Grand Young Man. The other day he rebuked Secretary of War Tapt, who was

proving his mind by listening to the poly- LAWMAKING AND SPEECHMAKING. phone. After covering Mr. TAFT with confusion the Grand Young Man "put" Mr. SPOONER and the Judiciary Committee "out of business" and made this urbane retort to Mr. OVERMAN of North Carolina:

"Yes, yes. You have said all that before said it again and again." It is becoming clear that Mr. BEVERIDGE intends to occupy all the time of the Senate. Even then much of his best thought will be ost for want of sufficient canning facilities.

The argument that the cruiser Hartford must be kept at Annapolis for the inspiration of the cadet corps in the Naval Academy is too trivial to merit serious consideration when her conspicuous availability for the use of such an institution as the New York Nautical School is considered. There is no danger that without FARRAGUT's flagship before their eyes the students at the Academy will develop either contempt for or indifference to the glories of their profession. There are spurs to ambition and reverence at the school for sea commanders more potent than the most historic ship that ever flew the Stars and Stripes.

Still, if the Hartford is indispensable at Annapolis, she might be left in her present service and another ship of equal or larger capacity be assigned to the schoolbo eamen of New York. That they need a larger vessel than the St. Mary's has been obvious for years. The present provision for the school has been inadequate for a long time. It does good work, but its influence is limited sadly by lack of room. It is far past the experimental stage and has become an institution of proved value to the city and the nation.

If the Hartford is preserved as a memo rial of a great commander a worthy object will be attained, but her use for the nautical education of hundreds of boys would be entirely appropriate. Whatever the decision may be, however, the Government should provide a suitable ship for the New York Nautical School.

Thursday Mr. ROOSEVELT approved the bill which authorizes the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to investigate and report on the industrial, social, moral, educational and physical condition of women and child workers in the United States.

Thursday night a letter from Mr. Roose VELT, presumably of earlier date than Thursday, was read at a public meeting in this town. In this letter Mr. ROOSEVELT rapped the knuckles of the erring States:

There is much outcry, chiefly, I think, from the beneficiaries of the abuses, against interfer ence by the national Government with work which should be done by the State Governments. I would always rather have the local authorities them selves attend to any evil, and therefore I would rather have the State authorities work out such reforms when possible; but if the State authorities do not do as they should in matters of such vita importance to the whole nation as this of child abor, then there will be no choice but for the na tional Government to interfere. I am striving to ecure final action or else full and close investiga tion of the matter by the authority of Congress a the present time."

The States must be entirely aware by this time that their growing ignorance and laches have deprived them of any theoretical right which, in less enlightened times, they may have been supposed to have, to regulate their ownaffairs. Theall-wisdom at Washington will take care of these foolish children and wards. The nation has no choice but to interfere when it feels like interfering; and, fortunately, the wishes or the needs of the nation are read by its chief before the nation understands them. There is nothing startling in this, but why does Mr. ROOSEVELT consent to an investigation? It can be only an empty form. His mind is made up. His "final action" is noe to the whole nation vital imp there will be no choice but for the Executive to interfere if Congress will not attend to the evil.

The desire of the merchants in the middle division of the retail trading district for an express station on the Lexington avenue subway at Twenty-third street does not seem unreasonable. The Fourth and Park avenue line has express stations at Fortysecond and Fourteenth streets. From there the upper and lower portions of the shopping section are easily accessible. A station on the new line at Twenty-third street would equalize transportation facilities for the important central part of Manhattan borough.

CUSHING's "Manual" and true courtesy still rule the Illinois House of Representatives. "Will the gentleman from Vermilion yield to a question?" asked Mr. LANTZ. "I would if I thought the gentleman had enough sense to comprehend an answer. replied Mr. ALLEN, who went on to say that if the members of the House were elected for their honesty "there would not be enough able to qualify to make a quorum." "Would you qualify?" was the too personal question of Mr. A. DAUGHERTY. "I would, but you wouldn't," was the Vermilion man's reply. "You couldn't qualify even if your hair were twice as red as it is." These are hot sparks from the Olympian chariot wheels. The race of legislation goes swiftly on. Even in the slower Senate a bill to prohibit college students under the age of 21 from smoking cigarettes, cigars or tobacco has been reported favorably.

It may be inferred from Dr. HARVEY W WILEY's indictment of ice cream as the mother of lockjaw that the Government must control or own the ice cream plants.

Colonel JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES assures us that Colonel SIDNEY TAPP "is unques tionably rioting in his own perfect liberty in the strong and radical trend which he is giving to the discussion of current issues. Colonel TAPP's "trend" and "rioting" may be judged from his amiable description of the Senate as "a band of criminals." There should be a great future for TAPP if he remains true to conservative Democracy.

Members of the romantic school are pained by the neglect or refusal of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs to issue a subpoena to Captain BILL McDon-ALD, the midget terror of the Lone Star plains. Captain BILL is ready to swim the Mississippi, if necessary, s fierce is his ardor to confront Senator FORAKER and paralyze him with the fatal power of Captain BILL's eye. If the Senate will not take up the matter, cannot private philanthropy make a sufficient appropriation to induce Captain BILL to move on Washington, bringing his bucket with him?

warm welcome to Professor John BATES CLARK of Columbia University, an economist of genuine merit and a philosophic mind. He says that "the corporations must be handled in the fashion of the police quelling a riot in a modified form." Reviewing history with a comprehensive range and grasp hardly to be excelled by PECK himself, Professor CLARK avers that "in the olden times * * * there were no monopolies." From the heights of Morningsid this new maker of history rearranges the past and gives orders to the present.

WASHINGTON; Feb. 1.-As a member of committee having charge of important bills Senator Hale took occasion a few days ago to remind the Senate that the present session is fast approaching its end and that "legislation is of much more importance than speechmaking." To that he added, with perhaps a touch of sarcasm, his doubt whether "the Senate would agree to that proposition."

By a rule of that body the deliverance of speeches is limited in the House of Representatives. This imposes a hardship on many a glib tongued orator, but it is an absolutely necessary restriction. The transaction of public business would be impossible if entire freedom were allowed in the House, with its nearly 400 fountains of information and argument, most of them quite ready to spout at any time and capable of spouting for hours at a time. The restrictive rule was adopted from a realization of the fact that the House exists primarily for the purpose of transacting public business and only incidentally for making and hearing speeches

A different condition exists in the Senate The fountains in that body are practically plugless. Under a custom, seldom violated, of what is known as "unanimous consent" the members of that body give each other the privilege of talking as often and as long as the conscience of the individual speaker will permit. Some curious notions appear from time to time. It frequently takes from one to three hours or nore to unload what the speaker calls "a few remarks." Senator Beveridge's argument in favor of his Child Labor bill was spread over three days and consumed in all nearly ten hours. Yet he said of this performance: "I wish to say in reference to my own speech that, first of all, it has not been a speech. It has been a presentation." Yet a cruel public printer will undoubtedly include it in the Congressiona Record as "The Speech of Hon. Albert J. Beveridge." Sometimes they describe oratory as an "address to the Senate," but the result appears to be the same in all cases. So many hours of the working time of the Senate are consumed, and so many pages of the Congressional Record are filled. The newspapers print their summaries, their extracts and their comments, and the orator lies down to his rest with a heart unburdened and a mind at peace with itself.

Sometimes a Senator's speech is delivered in the presence of a few stragglers in the galleries and a few fellow Senators who read newspapers or write letters while it is going on. Sometimes the approach of the hour seized upon by some Senator with a burdened soul comes as a signal for a general stampede of his associates to cloak room and committee rooms. Sometimes, though not often, a speech is made before a filled floor and crowded galleries. It is a question whether these unusual occasions fully justify a freedom of oration which onsumes valuable time, interests few and

ores many. The custom of unlimited speechifying is survival of a time when both House and Senate had far less to do than they have to-day. More than 30,000 bills have been introduced during the present session of Congress. A large percentage are pension bills, which are disposed of in rapid succession. There are public bills which sometimes require attention, private bills which sometimes get attention, and resolutions and memorials which are usually shoved along to temporary or permanent repose in harbors provided for them. There is an infinite variety of bills and claims and petitions which come up year after year, hopeless but stoutly persistent. If all of the measures and memorials and petitions service? The Senate may resolute about sure. Nor should be consent to recognize submitted presumably for consideration were to be opened to unlimited discussion, to unrestricted speechmaking, our national legislation would be indeed a curiosity.

The House has adjusted itself to a system of limited vocal outpourings. A time limit is set on speeches and frequently on debates. This tends to cut out references to what Tacitus or some one else once said, to cut out tedious and unprofitable comment on the legal opinion of some eminent jurist of a past generation. It restricts the piling up of words simply for the sake of piling them up, and tends to force the speaker to say what he has to say and be done with it. A set speech in the House is now unusual although provision for such affairs is made under a special agreement known as "leave to print," which means that those who obtain that blessed privilege may have their matter printed in the Congressional Record. This serves all necessary purposes and saves much time and patience in the House.

The Senate clings to its ancient privilege. Its irrepressible speechmakers are comparatively few in number. Oratory is not en couraged, and by far the greater number of the hardest workers in the body have little to say on the floor. Here and ther is one, like Foraker, who is both hard worker and able speaker. When he speaks he speaks to his point. He commands the attention of his fellows and can count on a large audience in the galleries. Aldrich, Crane, Hale, Allison and a few others are workers who seldom or never make speeches. There is a wide difference be tween making speeches and taking part in the debates on matters which come before the Senate. Speechmaking is contagious One speaker says something to which another desires to make a formal reply. The first and the second excite a third and a fourth, and the impulse to talk becomes

Yet the system has its at least partially compensating advantages.

Relic of Cliff Dwellers.

From the Denver Republican.
It is a curious fact and one much commented archæologists that the pictographs so common in the cliff and cave dwelling regions of New Mexico are almost wholly absent from the ruins of the Mesa Verde in southwestern Colorado. In one room of the cliff palace are found some straight line markings, but there is nothing imitative of animals, birds or reptiles in this, the balcony or spruce tree house.

Recently, however, there was found in the Mon tezuma valley, about a mile and three-quarters theast of Cortez, on the slope of a bene arises from the McElmo canon bottom, a slab of rock about six feet long by four and one-half feet high, on which there are deep carvings similar to the markings on the Puye and San Cristobal ruins

of New Mexico.

This detached slab was lying on an incline and had apparently split off from a larger rock some distance above it. There are no similar rocks near where this was found, but in one place about 20 yards away there are a few characters rock. It required four horses to remove this stone record from its abiding place to the yard in the rear of the Montezuma county court house, where it now reposes.

Imitation of American Oatmeal in Norway, A Nerwegian importer of American rolled oats writes Consul General Bordewich of Christiania Norway, that certain foreign millers are selling rolled oats of their own manufacture in Christiania. in packages bearing labels intended to mislead omers and to make them believe they are buying goods made in the United States. One foreign brand is marketed in sacks stamped with the Ame ican flag. The Consul General says American rolled oats are preferred because of their quality.

Norway is a party to the International Trade Mark Union, and it costs only \$18 to secure trade marks there, good for ten years, providing the ame mark has been registered here. The remedy for American manufacturers is in their own hands The Bureau of Manufactures draws attention this outrage in Daily Consular and Trade Reports,

THE MISCREANT RAILROADS.

Public Gratitude to Hanks and Others. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The story that has got abroad that the President s about to do something more in regard to bringing the railroads to terms has without doubt done much to cause a decline in prices With the Sherman anti-trust law, under which the Government prosecutors can always find something on which to bring a suit, it being one of the most damnable inventions of mortal man, for no one flas any assurance what it means: this with the Elkins aw, the rate law, the interstate commerce aw and now to have Hanks piled on top of it all what chance has any to escape trouble All it is necessary to do is for the President to order some of his myrmidons to hunt up evidence and then the harassing prosecution begins, and it costs a lot of stockholders' money to defend.

If two roads commencing and ending at the same places run harmoniously, then it is a combine in restraint of trade and there is no competition. If one does compete, and the only way to do it is to cut the rates, then it is haled into court, heavily fined and the Judge solemnly delivers a moral discourse on the enormity of the transaction.

And now comes Hanks as a stern avenger He has spent thousands of Government money and is going to spring a revaluation of railroad property, and we are filled with wonder and uncertainty again.

Twould seem we had our fill of cranks CHARLES B. WHITING. HARTFORD, Conn., January 31.

Common Sense From the Produce Exchange. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There seems to be a great amount of befuddled vision in the talk about railroads and railroad rates. We have the railroads with us now, but many people seem to be inclined to so legislate and litigate as though we should not want them soon. We need to see straight est we cripple our means of comm so that the railroads will be unable to carry the food and manufactured products necessary

for any increase in population We have not got double tracks even on our argest Western railroad systems, excepting small portions of their mileage, and this double tracking has got to be done betwee our principal cities in the Western States. The country needs men who can look ahea and provide for the necessities of this land in moving its products. These necessities the money is secured and men are found who can see further than one or two years ahead, and who are willing to act on what they plainly see. Many of us remember when the farmers of

Illinois received but 7 to 8 cents a bushel for their corn, and used it for fuel because it was cheaper than wood or coal and because there were no adequate railroad facilities to move t. The railroads have made the corn crop worth 40 cents a bushel and have moved it where it could be used. The writer used to pay \$1 a barrel on flour from Ohio and Michian to New York. Now we pay but 50 cents

from Minneapolis to New York. The business men and farmers have not generally had to complain of railroad rates as to price, but mostly as to discrimination and rebates, which were injurious to both railroads and public, and the public want no more destructive legislation, but constructive egislation. The railroads are the arteries of the land and we must not hinder their moving the products of the land by kicking at the service they render us, especially when this kicking only destroys our own moral sense. NEW YORK, February 1.

The Absorber of Good Money.

In Hanks all mysteries abound, He runs the railroads to the ground Who gave him power is known to none While having governmental fun He spent "good money," made no sound

Old Santa Claus upon his round, Fell Frankenstein, John Doe renowned; Invisibles are all outdone In Hanks.

The railroads whom his plans astound Would know this genius yet uncrowned, In fact, 'tis plain to every one Just how much ery and wool is found

In Hanks. MCLANDBURGH WILSON

The Italian Ambassador on President

Roosevelt's Appreciation of Dante. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I read with surprise in THE SUN that in a confer ence on Dante Alighieri I should have, in some way, established a comparison which

never was in my mind. Allow me to say that such a comprehensi of my words is absolutely, not to say more inexact. I only said that among the characteristics of Dante, the most Italian of Italians re energy and strength, and that those qualities, which belong in the highest degree to the race which produced Giovanni dalle Bande Nere, Napoleon and Garibaldi, ought to be appreciated by the strong and energetic American nation, as they are actually appreclated by its President, who most admires in the divine poem the Canti in which Dante displays them, as, for instance, the XIV. of

Believe me, dear sir, truly yours, E. M. DES PLANCHES, Royal Italian Ambassador.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 31. The Bear Hunters and the Red Headed One.

From the New Bern Journal. The sportsmen in this section have been having good time, game of most any kind is plentiful Recently a party went out from here on a bear hunt, consisting of Messrs. Winfield Jackson, Ar-thur Thatcher, R. J. Rice and two gentlemen from New Bern, they found the bear, but one of the party mistook Mr. Winfield Jackson for the bear, and shot him twice, and frightened him so that he ran about three miles, swam the creek, and got lost in the woods, he finally reached home after dark without any hat or coat on, one of the or has not suffered much inconvenience from the effects of the shot. We think the man's eyesight must have been defective who shot him for a bear for we have never seen a bear so red as Jackson's He says he will not go on another bear hunt with the same crowd.

Home Comforts of a Deaf and Dumb Inventor From the Boston Record.

and inventor, has a most interesting home. His wife is also a deaf mute and they really have every convenience that people enjoy who have all their

Any one who calls at the Dorchester home presses an electric button, but instead of ringing a bell, it simply drops a weight, which attracts the attention of the inmates by the vibration it causes. Then Shaw has a sort of alarm clock that controls which at an appointed time flashes a light in his

eyes.

The burglar alarm of the house is particularly ingenious. By pressing a button under his bed. Shaw could give an intruder who approached him as he lay in bed an electric shock which would, to say the least, surprise him.

Australia Getting Our Philippine Trade. British Consul-General Kenny says (Daily Consular and Trade Reports) that one of the most con spicuous features of Philippine trade is the reased sale of Australian products, making that country a formidable competitor in that market. This result, writes the Consul-General, is in no small measure due to the energy of the commercial agents of Australia, who periodically visit the slands, and the enterprise of the firms they work for. In flour, for instance, American sales from \$784,976 in 1903 to \$508,904 tn 1906, while Australian sales rose from \$1,153 to \$235,558.

Australia also occupies a prominent position in the coal trade of the islands, two-thirds of the \$442,555 purchases in 1905 being of her supply, the rest being furnished by Japan.

Unusual New Brunswick Happening. ~

From the Kings County Record.
Something that does not very often happen took place two weeks ago in the death of Mrs. Arthur Debow and Mrs. John Jefferies.

Chief Beneficiary. Knicker-Does he write for the magazines? FROM SEWARD TO ROOT.

Canadian Journal's Comments on the Visit of Our Secretary of State. From the Toronto Globe

In the year 1867 Secretary Seward effected the purchase of Alaska from Russia with the purpose, thinly veiled if not frankly avowed, hampering the development of a consolidated British America, and ultimately constraining the great West to join the United States. At that time the four provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario had just been united by act of the British Parliament into the Dominion of Canada, but the union was only on paper s far, and Nova Scotia was bitterly opposed to it. The immense territory north of Ontario and Quebec, and extending from Ontario to the Rocky Mountains, was still under the control of the Hudson's Bay Company, while the present province of British Columbia, with only a few settlers, was just a year old. Secretary Seward's policy was unfriendly toward Canada, but it cannot justly be characterized as unstatesmanlike. Had it succeeded, future renerations of his compatriots would have rated him among the great makers of a greater republic; now that it has failed he is none the less entitled to be regarded as a man of excep-tional foresight and breadth of view, so far as his own country was concerned, and he was not bound to consider the interests of any

That his policy has failed is the frank ad-

mission of Secretary Root, who, like Mr.

Seward, is a native and resident of New York State. In his speech the other day at Ottawa he stated that for forty years—just the in-terval since the purchase of Alaska—he has been making occasional visits to Canada, and taking an abiding interest in her material prosperity and political evolution. He has seen the effect of the purchase of the Hudson Bay Territory in 1869, of the establishment of the Province of Manitoba two years later, of the admission of British Columbia to the Dominion about the same time, of the provisional organization of the Northwest Territory, and of the establishment of the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta only two years ago. He has seen the adaptation of the constitutional framework of Ontario to the three Prairie Provinces with improvements, and has seen also the development of a Canadian national feeling that bodes ill for the realization of Secretary Seward's dream. He saw, twenty years ago, the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and two years ago provision made for another transcontinental railway far to the north, giving breadth to the Dominion, and taking away all ground for the comparlson of the Canadian Provinces to "fishing rods tied at the ends."

It is not surprising that a philosophical statesman should have been impressed b this double line of development; it is unusual, if not surprising, to find him making in the capital of the Dominion so outspoken and deliberate an admission of his conviction that all this means a permanent Canadian nationality with a great future before it. In casting about for the motive of such an avowal one is forced to the conclusion that Secretary Root's purpose was to banish from the minds of his countrymen all hope of the fulfilment of Secretary Seward's vision. The perils lying so obviously in the way of the young Dominion forty years ago have all been overcome. A national spirit has replaced provincial aspirations. Canadians have made their Federal Constitution a success, and they have done this without abating one jot of their faith in appointed Governors, who "can do nothing wrong," and selected advisers whom they can discipline as they see fit. They have grappled manfully with the physical obstacles to geographical unity, and will soon have overcome all that are of any ac-It is difficult to see why the people of the United States should not all recognize the facts of the situation, and Mr. Root will have rendered a profoundly important service to his own country and to this continent if his speech has the effect of inducing them to do so.

TEA FROM THE FLOWERS. Naturally Sweet Tea of Western China-Value of Tea Dust.

From the Scientific American Tea, not from the leaves, but from the flowers alone of the plant, is rarely encoun-Ac., are sun dried, and the resulting tea is of a rich, deep brown hue of peculiarly delicate odor, and gives a pale amber colored infusion rather more astringent in taste than that from the average fair grade leaf. The taste for it is an acquired one, and even if this tea could be made commercially possible, it is doubtful if it would ever become

The American tea trade could advantageously take a suggestion from the brick tea of the Far East. In our country, the tea dust, some of which is of good quality, is not properly utilized. In Europe it is a regular article of trade, and it is advertised and sold as tea dust. In America it is sold to thou sands of cheap restaurants, who make from it the mixture of tannic acid, sugar and boiled milk which they sell as "tea." If, as in the Orient, this dust were compressed into bricks, good tea could be made from it, and the product would find a ready market through the multitude of uses for which it is adapted. A beginning in this direction has been made by the Pinehurst tea estate in South Carolina.

and in Europe similar advances have been naugurated. The virgin tea (biepjcki-chi), so called from ts use at Chinese weddings, is the sun dried leaf intact, tied up with three strands of colored silk. After infusion, these fagotlike little bundles are pickled in vinegar and used as salad. This tea is sold in especially hand as saidd. This tea is sold in especially handsome silk covered and glass topped boxes.
The rarest of all teas, and one that has never
been known to reach this country, is a naturally sweet tea, produced in western China
on a very limited scale. Its culture is centuries old, and the secret has been jealously
guarded from generation to generation.
The saccharinity is probably due to grafting
and years of patient study and care, such as only the small Chinese tea farmer is capable of bestowing.

New Ambassador From Mexico

From the Washington Post. The new Ambassador from Mexico to the United States, the Hon. Henry C. Creel, arrived in Wash-

ington yesterday in a private car.

The Mexican Ambassador, though a native of that country, is the son of a Kentuckian, his father having migrated from the town of Harrodsburg. Ky., where he was born, at the close of the Mexican war. Settling in the State of Chihuahua, he married into a family of Irish-Spanish strain by the name of Quiety. The future diplomat grew up in the above named State, and in his young manhood married a daughter of one of the richest men in the Western world. In fact, people do not begin to know how rich Ambassador Creel's father inlaw, Gen. Terrazas, is: they can only guess at his vast fortune. That he owns 10,000,000 acres of lands, and that he has countless cattle, sheep and horses is well known. He is, to put it briefly, the Rockefeller of Mexico, and something more. He is the undisputed ruler (under Diaz, of course) the important State of Chihuahua, of which he has been Governor for several years, though his so in-law, Creel, has been the Acting Governor, in Mexican system allowing the Constitutional Execution of the Constitutional Execution of the Constitution of the Consti tive to name one who may perform the duties of

Governor Creel is something past fifty, and it is no flattery to say that he is one of the foren pearance, with a heavy gray mustache and a robust figure. The possessor of lions, he is plain and unassuming. His ki of finance is of a practical sort, as he is preseveral of the biggest banks in Mexico, a largely due to him that the banking system of republic has been perfected until it now app

mates that of the most progressive nations Remembered the Woman Mail Carrier From the Pleasanton Herald.

Hazelbaker, mail carrier on Rou was kindly remembered New Year's Day patrons of that line. She serves fifteen farmers with mail, and each one presented her with a of corn with which to feed her horses. was very acceptable and worthily bestowe Hazelbaker, who is one of the most energe and the only lady mail carrier in eastern appreciates the kindness of her patrons in the past, wet or dry, hot or cold, sunstorm, she will continue to serve them. misses a day and comes in promptly on time. All sonor and credit to Mrs. Hazelbaker.